

and art and work and repair of the tax on electric fans. These, too, will be effective when the bill becomes a law.

A reduction from 10 to 5 per cent. in the tax on all yachts with motor or other craft less than thirty feet in length or less than five tons carrying capacity exempted from this tax. This provision also would be effective upon enactment of the bill.

Exemption from the income tax of all allowances for the service of the beneficiary or another, in the military or naval forces of the United States, effective immediately the bill becomes a law.

Repeal of Luxury Taxes.

Repeal of all the so-called luxury taxes now collected by retailers and the substitution of a manufacturers' tax of 5 per cent. on the following articles when sold by the manufacturers at the same price:

Carpets and rugs, \$3.60 a square yard; trunks, \$30 each; valises, traveling bags, suitcases and hat boxes, \$15 each; purses, pocketbooks, shopping and handbags, \$4 each; portable electric fixtures, \$10 each; umbrellas and parasols, \$2.50 each; fans, \$1 each, and house or smoking coats or jackets and bath or lounging robes, \$3 each. These changes would be effective upon the signing of the bill.

Investigation Move Lost.

Before the bill went to a final vote there was a turbulent scene, with the result that one committee amendment—that proposing a tax investigative commission—was left at the post. It is understood that an effort will be made to have the Senate committee insert it in the bill.

The House was thrown into disorder when Representative Connolly, Democrat (Tex.), undertook to reply to a prepared address by Representative Mondell of Wyoming, the Republican leader, praising the tax measure. There were jeers and calls from the Republican side and protest from the Democratic side. Mr. Mondell was interrupting a Texas member without obtaining recognition.

Order finally was restored, but when it came time to vote on the bill, the Democrats sprang a surprise and Representative Cockeran of New York, rising to a question of "the highest privilege," introduced and read a resolution criticizing President Harding for delivering a message to the Senate July 12 urging postponement of action on the soldier bonus without having made a study of the House report on it.

Representative Mann, Republican (Ill.), tried to shut off introduction of the measure, but after a debate, Speaker Gillett ruled that it was privileged. The Republicans countered with a motion to lay it on the table, which prevailed, and then the House got to a vote on the Democratic motion to recommit, offered by Representative Garner, Democrat (Tex.).

AMERICANS ABROAD SEEK TAX EXEMPTION

Would Not Pay Upon Income They Earned Outside U. S.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 20.—Efforts being made by the United States National Foreign Trade Council to induce Congress to exempt Americans residing abroad from taxes on incomes derived from the country where they are living were outlined before the American Club here last night by O. R. Davis, secretary of the council. Mr. Davis, who is in this city to attend the postal congress, said the United States was the only country to impose such a tax and declared that he had explained to Congressmen that the tax would place Americans in foreign countries at a disadvantage in business competition.

Some Congressmen, he added, had argued that Americans abroad should pay in taxes for the protection afforded them by the United States Government, but he had told them that the efforts of those Americans in promoting American commerce had more than repaid the debt of protection.

TAFI DECLINES GOLF TOURNEY POSITION

Refuses Jurisdiction Over Correspondents' Match.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Chief Justice Taft has politely but firmly declined to act as umpire in the Washington correspondents' first annual golf tournament, to be played Thursday at the Washington Golf and Country Club, with President Harding participating.

In response to an invitation from Robert T. Smith, chairman of the committee on officials, to perform his "first important judicial task" by deciding the winner, the Chief Justice wired:

"I greatly regret not to be able first to exercise my new judicial functions in such a critical and important controversy as that you describe, but it is impossible. I thank you for seeking to amplify my jurisdiction."

TELLS W.C.T.U. ENLISTED MEN FACE OPEN VICE

Hartford Woman Asserts Some Centres Are Menaces.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—Problems relating to social morality and women in industry were discussed to-day at the forty-eighth annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Dr. Valeria H. Parker of Hartford, Conn., charged that "wide open vice conditions still prevail in some military and naval centres, and the United States Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board, in cooperation with the W. C. T. U. and other agencies, is trying to eradicate these conditions."

Mrs. Katherine Pedson, executive officer of the California State Industrial Welfare Commission, discussed assumption by the State of the authority to fix minimum wages for women and minors in industry.

Conferences on anti-narcotic measures and Sabbath observance also were held.

NO MORE STEEL WAGE CUTS.

Independent Company's Head Expects No Change at Present.

YOUNGWOOD, O., Aug. 20.—James E. Campbell, president of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, regarded as the leading independent steel company of the Youngstown district, said to-day that there will be no further wage cut in the independent mills here, at least for the present.

The wage decrease announced to-day by the United States Steel Corporation brings corporation and local independent wage scales to the same level, based on thirty cents an hour for common labor.

PURE WHITE ROBIN SEEN.

First Specimen in Thirty Years Reported Near Worcester.

Worcester, Mass., Aug. 20.—A pure white robin, the first known to have been seen in Worcester county in thirty years, was reported to-day by the Worcester Natural History Museum by C. Richardson of Auburn. He says the bird has been in his yard several times in the last week.

The single specimen now at the Worcester museum was brought from Auburn in 1891.

GERMAN DISARMING STILL INCOMPLETE

Thousands of Rifles and Machine Guns Often Found Hidden.

COMMISSION TO STAY

Gen. Nollet Will Prolong Interallied Military Control Over Arms.

INVENTORIES ARE DENIED

Supervision of Factories Only Way to Stop Arms, French Say.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Aug. 20.

The interallied military control commission, with the return here of Gen. Nollet, its head, from Paris yesterday, intends to prolong its control over German armaments.

A prominent allied officer told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent here to-day that the French assertion that the disarmament of Germany was incomplete was a fact, because the Germans were persistently refusing to give an inventory of arms on hand, and, therefore, an accurate estimate of German armed strength was impossible.

Often Find Hidden Arms.

The commission's reason for thinking that more arms are hidden in Germany is based on the fact that it is frequently finding thousands of rifles and machine guns in unexpected places. Opinion in allied circles here is that the commission probably will remain in Germany several months longer, but not in the capacity of permanent industrial control, as the French demand.

Allied representatives in Berlin admit that the bulk of the disarmament was long since completed, but they see the advisability of efficiency in the allied control methods and insist that disarmament at best is only a temporary expedient, while permanent industrial control is the only method by which the Allies may be insured against German rearmament.

The French claim that the Treaty of Versailles for this and characterizing the military clauses disbanding German units as childish in many points.

Changing uniforms does not make soldiers, an allied officer declared, but viewed the outside alarm about Germany's future military capacity as entirely unwarranted.

Fail to Give Inventories.

A prominent official of the German Disarmament Commission admitted they were failing to give the Allies the inventories of arms which had been demanded. At the same time he asserted that the Berlin Government had only inadequate information regarding the actual arms stores existing in Germany.

In some places, he said, the Germans have delivered more arms than were required. He admitted that the taking of an inventory of the arms already surrendered to the Allies required some what more time for them, but protested that disarmament control was abused by the Allied industrial espionage.

German manufacturers complain that allied experts are demanding the right to visit their factories, where war material never was manufactured, to inspect installation. The German manufacturers declare that the demand is based on the French fear of German competition.

An official demand from the Allies for the passage through German territory of reinforcements for the Entente troops in Upper Silesia, it is said, has not been received here up to this time. German official circles are hopeful of the outcome of the situation in the province. It was asserted by officials here that many Upper Silesians who voted for Poland in the plebiscite, thinking the industrial region there would form a powerful autonomous part of Poland, prefer Germany rather than become a fragment under the direct domination of Warsaw.

Reports from Upper Silesia indicate there is less Polish and German military preparations going on there than was the case a few weeks ago, and also less probability of an uprising in the immediate future.

ALL COSTS DECREASED BUT TRANSPORTATION

Plight of Farmers in West Described by the I. C. C.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—While transportation costs have increased 40 per cent. within the last year prices of all other public necessities have decreased 44 per cent., and grain prices have dropped 67 per cent., C. B. Hutchins of Chicago, traffic manager of the Farm Bureau Federation, testified to-day before the Interstate Commerce Commission in its investigation of freight rates on grain and hay.

The distress of the farmers of the West, which has been described by witnesses for the grain men, was attributed to the fact that the transportation cost for transporting grain as compared with charges on other commodities.

The average freight rate on wheat to markets at present is from 166 to 197 per cent. of the rates of 1918, the witness said. While corn prices at present are 91 per cent. of the 1912 prices, he added, the freight rates are from 184 to 211 per cent. of the 1912 rates. Oats are bringing 92 per cent. of the 1912 price, he said, while freight rates are 159 to 186 per cent. of the rates of that year. Barley prices are 93 per cent. of 1912 prices and freight rates are from 173 to 186 per cent. of the 1912 rates.

\$45,000 CHECK FREES

72 CAUGHT IN A RAID

Rich Sportsmen Among Those Taken Near Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—A certified check for \$45,000 to-day brought the release under half of seventy-two of the men caught by Pennsylvania State Police last yesterday in a raid on the Old Wheel Pump Hotel.

The check, representing contributions from friends, was arranged by an attorney and paid in a lump sum. Others caught in the raid had furnished bail immediately.

The prisoners, some of them wealthy sportsmen, were jammed six and seven to a cell in the little prison at Norris-town, about twenty miles from here. There they were compelled to spend a hot night and most of a much warmer day.

Americans Developing Siberian Mines, Reds Say

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Moscow, Aug. 20.

Reval, via London, Aug. 20.

—Advices received here from Moscow say that a group of American workmen have appeared at the Kuznetski mines in Siberia and 10,000 more are expected, the Soviet newspapers add. It was added that the mines would be run on the American system. According to their usual custom, the Bolsheviks have started in Moscow a series of newspaper articles on the famine struggle, entitled "To the Rescue." The first article says there will be no politics while the famine lasts and that the only help distributed will be under the Red Cross Society. The Bolshevik army commissary department is mobilizing 20,000 men and military troops for famine relief work.

BILL TO FUND ALLY DEBT IS REPORTED

Senate Committee Favors Broadest Powers for Secretary of Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Administration's bill for funding the allied debts was reported to the Senate to-day by the Finance Committee with a majority recommendation for its passage so that the Secretary of the Treasury may have broad powers in adjusting the questions at issue. An amendment requiring the funding to be completed within five years was added by the majority.

The freedom and broad powers with which the bill empowers the Secretary should be endowed, however, was attacked by Senator La Follette, Republican (Wis.) and five Democratic members of the committee, who declared in a minority statement that this constituted a basis sufficient for rejection of the measure. The Secretary, they contended, has now sufficient authority to negotiate the obligations and they suggested that the obligations of the foreign Governments be held in their present form "until our Government shall have sufficiently crystallized its policy to know exactly what it wishes other than those of the creditor country, in the case of the principal debtor countries, and that it is not his intention to accept any German bonds unless it becomes necessary and desirable to do so in some now unforeseen special cases."

The minority report said the foreign obligations accepted should bear the same rate of interest that the American Government paid to raise the money loaned, and opposed the exchange of the obligations for those of countries other than the original debtors. The bill, it continued, would permit the Secretary "to make any bargain he wants to make" and "become the actual dictator of the disposition of eleven billions of dollars," with Congress "having abdicated control."

The allied debt is covered by obligations to the amount of \$10,141,267,855, which the Treasury now holds, and interest accrued and unpaid amounting to \$43,534,755, according to the majority report, which stated the Government had been paid on the obligations \$465,371,688.

The minority report, filed by Senator La Follette and signed also by five Democratic members of the committee, declared that the inevitable result of the granting of such authority would be to weaken the hands of the Treasury and subject him to the threats, cajolery and international intrigue of trained negotiators.

"No man has ever lived," it continued, "who should be entrusted with such a gigantic responsibility."

The purpose of the bill is described as "to give the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, ample power to enable him, when the condition of each debtor country shall have been definitely ascertained and the claims of all parties interested shall have been presented, to deal with the situation promptly and broadly in such a way as will, in his judgment, best protect the interests of the United States and secure the payment of the principal and interest of the debts now owing to it."

The report declared it was not the purpose of Secretary Mellon "to accept any German bonds unless it becomes necessary or desirable to do so in some now unforeseen special cases."

BEEF AT WHOLESALE CHEAPEST IN FIVE YEARS

Packers' Institute Sees 27 P. C. Decline in New York.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The following statement was issued to-day by the Institute of American Meat Packers:

"Beef at wholesale is selling cheaper now than it has at any time during the five years. Although dressed beef from fancy cattle has not declined proportionately to other grades because of the limited quantity available, yet the bulk of the supplies has declined to such an extent that the average wholesale price of dressed beef carcasses throughout the East is lower than it has been since 1916.

The average wholesale selling price in Eastern markets this week approximates 14 cents a pound, as compared with 20 cents a pound during the corresponding week last year, and 15½ cents in the same period of 1915.

"In fact the present average wholesale price is within two cents of the quotations prevailing in August, 1913, before the world war started. The decline in the last year alone has been close to 45 per cent. In New York the average wholesale price of ordinary beef has dropped 27 per cent. in the last two years, and the next higher grade—medium beef—has declined about 19 per cent., according to official quotations compiled daily by the Government."

60,000 TURKS MASSES TO DRIVE BACK GREEKS

Mustapha Kemal Gives Gold to Officers, Is Reported.

By the Associated Press.

STETTIN, Aug. 20.—Hostilities between the Greeks and Turkish Nationalists in the region to the east of the Sakaria River continue. The Nationalists appear to be offering determined resistance. The price of concentrated forces estimated at 60,000.

Mustapha Kemal Pasha, leader of the Turkish Nationalists, has received from Moscow gold coins which he distributed among the Turkish officers, it is reported.

SIGN RUSSIAN PACT FOR FAMINE RELIEF

Walter Lyman Brown and Maxim Litvinoff Complete the Agreement.

BLESSING IN DISGUISE

Soviet Officials Declare Suffering Unites Russians of All Classes.

PROVIDES FOR NEXT YEAR

First Grain Taxes to Go for Seeding Saratoff and Samara.

RIGA, Aug. 20.—The formal agreement between the United States and Russia providing for American relief for the famine stricken districts of Russia was signed this morning by Walter Lyman Brown and Maxim Litvinoff.

Hope that the signing of the agreement would lead to further relations between Russia and America was expressed in speeches made by M. Litvinoff and M. Melrovitz, the Latvian Premier. Mr. Brown confined his remarks to formal words of thanks and the expression of the hope that the agreement would result in the saving of lives.

Despite all the suffering involved, Soviet officials are quoted as describing the famine as a blessing in disguise for the solution of Russia's problems. Not only is it bringing Russians of all classes into action against the common foe but according to Russian officials it is bringing foreign organizations into close touch with the Bolshevik Government.

M. Kalinin, president of the All Russian Central Executive Committee, who is popularly known as "the peasant President of Russia," has taken the attitude that good will come of the disaster.

Welding the Soul of Russia.

M. Kalinin, who also is head of the Central Commission for Famine Relief, is making a trip through the famine regions. While on route to Samara, in the famine area, he told a crowd of the hungry population at a station that the first pools of grain collected for the natural tax would go for seeding the fields of the Saratoff and Samara Governments. He declared: "The great calamity is welding together the whole soul of Russia."

Independent advices from Moscow assert that no sign of starvation can be seen here, although prices of foodstuffs are high. All necessary food, even white bread, can be secured at the markets. In Samara, the heart of the famine region, bread is extremely scarce, and six times as much as an equal weight of meat. The peasants have been accustomed to a diet consisting largely of heavy black bread.

The food shortage is declared not to be extremely acute in towns, provided purchasers are able to pay the prices asked. In villages where transport is lacking and food is not supplied from local sources, the reports say there is great suffering, scores dying daily in the regions most affected.

Some newspapers and other advices received in Riga say the Russian people are coming forward on all sides with contributions as they can make toward famine relief. These donations of food from men, women and children are described as pitiful in comparison with the needs of the starving in the Volga region.

ADOR FOLLOWS HOOVER IN DEMANDS ON SOVIET

International Relief Gives Its Stand on Terms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Aug. 20.

War nurses will be recruited in the United States for aid in administering American Relief to Russia's needy children, according to plans completed by Secretary Hoover.

Several hundred women will be selected, largely from the ranks of those who saw service in France, especially the reserve corps of the American Red Cross.

Plans for the larger staffs of men and women relief workers for duty in Russia are to be perfected here next Wednesday at a meeting of representatives of such of the famine relief organizations affiliated with the European Relief Council. These are: American Friends Service Committee, American Red Cross, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Knights of Columbus, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Catholic Welfare Committee and the American Relief Administration.

Secretary Hoover was gratified when he received word of the signing at Riga of the agreement which he said insured the proper movement of famine relief supplies now at Danzig, across the Polish frontier, to Petrograd and into stricken Russia.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF GIVES ITS STAND ON TERMS.

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Gustave Ador, president of the joint council of the International Red Cross, has issued a statement in Geneva, in which he said:

"It should be definitely understood that the International Committee of Russian Relief, appointed by the conference of Red Cross societies at Geneva on August 15, will under no circumstances undertake to work in Russia under any terms less than those stipulated by Herbert Hoover."

SAY BRITISH GET LEASE OF PETROGRAD HARBOR

London Bankers Hear One Is Obtained on Long Term.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—It is reported that an English financial group has secured a long lease on the port of Petrograd from the Russian Soviet Government. Despatches from Russia last June stated that negotiations for the establishment of a company to take over the administrative power of the port of Petrograd were going on and that a number of London bankers were interested in the project.

At that time it was said that the company would take over control of all factories and workshops in Petrograd and that the British might extend their operations to other Russian ports.

SWAMP ROOT TO AID STARVING RUSSIA

Plant Believed Worthless Said to Be Full of Nutrients.

By the Associated Press.

RIGA, Latvia, Aug. 20.—A Russian Soviet wireless message to-day says that the laboratory of Samara University claims to have discovered the adaptability for food of a swamp root called "swamp," which is abundant throughout the territory in Soviet Russia afflicted by the famine.

The root contains 70 per cent. of starch, consisting of albumen and a slight quantity of fat. The root has been considered worthless. With the proper organization, the university laboratory experts assert that Petrograd was going on and that it would reduce the suffering in Samara one-half.

BURLESON IN A \$7,000,000 COTTON SALE TO GERMANS

Former Postmaster-General Is Credited in Berlin With Finding a Buyer of Teuton Mill's Products in Thread and Cloth in Rumania.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Aug. 20.

Albert S. Burleson, formerly United States Postmaster-General, is reported in Berlin as having closed a deal involving \$7,000,000 worth of cotton from America, which German mills will spin into thread and cloth for Rumania, where Mr. Burleson was said to have already found buyers for the goods.

This NEW YORK HERALD correspondent here learns that Mr. Burleson's credit schemes failed in Germany because the Germans wanted longer credits than the main object of both was to save lives.

Russia is by the terms of the contract made the beneficiary of a far reaching programme which includes not only providing food for the people of the famine stricken Volga region but the combating of epidemics in districts where the American workers are sent.

The task of preventing the outbreak of infectious diseases among the five thousand who have fled from their homes and are streaming over roads leading out of the starvation area would appear to be monumental and one that would tax the resources of any organization. Cholera has made its appearance in various districts and there is in many places danger of epidemics such as have in the past swept away myriad victims and reached distant parts of the continent.

Political and commercial activities will be interrupted by the workers' duties, and any one violating this clause of the agreement may be immediately expelled from Russia, upon proof being submitted to the directors of the relief work that the violator is engaged in feeding and caring for the famine sufferers will enjoy diplomatic rights.

All relief shipments will be transported free of charge, and the workers' duties, which will have absolute control of the distribution of supplies. It is the plan to restrict relief measures to those people who are in actual distress and to prevent Government employees and men in the service of the army and navy from coming into possession of supplies intended for the sick or starving.

The Russian Famine Committee will cooperate with the American Relief Administration in the work contemplated, and the Americans will not operate in districts where the Russians are able to handle the relief work. The political status will be forgotten in the work of mercy, and reports of the work being done will be given to the world without reserve. Reports that an immense amount of work has been done have been reached are not credited here.

GERMAN PACT WITH U. S. READY TO SIGN

Chancellor Wirth Delays Action to Solidify Parliamentary Support.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Aug. 20.

An exchange of delegations between Germany and the United States will not be necessary to perfect the treaty which is now prepared and awaiting the final approval of the German Government. American Commissioner Drosel at Berlin is authorized to sign for the United States, and it is confidently expected that the signatures will be appended without undue delay.

The progress of the negotiations suggests another victory for the diplomacy of President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes. A separate peace with Germany, but it will contain provisions which will safeguard all the rights of the United States as expressed in Section 2 of the Knox-Porter peace resolution.

It is understood that the Allied Powers are satisfied with this method of making peace with Germany.

It is understood that the delay in signing the treaty is due to the necessity under which Chancellor Wirth of the German Government finds himself of securing Parliamentary support for the arrangement. Reports that an immense amount of work has been done have been reached are not credited here.

BRITISH FORMAL NOTE BACKS ARMS PARLEY

Objects of Washington Meeting Approved.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Britain's formal acceptance of the official invitation of President Harding to participate in the conference on Far Eastern questions and disarmament in November next has been forwarded to the American Government, it was announced here to-day.

The British note is couched in cordial terms of approval of the objects for which the conference has been called, it was added.

NURSES SOUGHT HERE TO AID HUNGRY RUSSIA

Nine Organizations to Confer on Relief Plans.

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NEW GERMAN TAXES AROUSE OPPOSITION

President of Economic Parliament Says Country Cannot Meet Demands.

WOULD TURN WIRTH OUT

Newspapers Call Levy Slavery and Labor Denounces Indirect Imposts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Aug. 20.

Chancellor Wirth's new taxation programme, after passing the National Economic Council with important modifications, has now for the first time been published. The programme, which has already been discussed in THE NEW YORK HERALD, includes a heavy indirect tax on matches, beer, mineral waters and coal. The opposition forced a modification of the original heavy tobacco tax. The direct tax on incomes is maintained, while a heavy tax on the turnover of business corporations and on betting and all gambling is added.

Business circles here are inclined to accept the levy, but the conservative landowners' press and labor are protesting indignantly against it. Elder von Braun, member of the Reichstag and president of the Economic Council, speaking for the Nationalist party at Breslau, declared that Germany could not fulfill half the Allies' demands and that attempting to do so was impossible. He hinted at the possibility of turning out the Wirth Cabinet.

CALLS TAXATION SLAVERY.

The *Kreuzzeitung*, in an article along these lines, speaks of the necessity for protecting the German people against their worst enemies, the Allies and the Socialists, and warns against Chancellor Wirth's tax programme as one that was devised to meet the demands of these enemies. The bombastic conclusion of the *Kreuzzeitung* is that by paying these taxes the German people would be adding to their economic, political and moral slavery.

Germany, the leading German Catholic newspaper, shares this fear and reminds the Government that the allied experts agreed that the indirect tax on incomes already exceeded the possibilities of the Government collecting them.

The labor newspapers protest against the increase in indirect taxation, asserting that with the increase in bread prices now existing labor is already overburdened. The labor press favors taxation on real property and existing wealth at a solid valuation, instead of the present system in a small way in the new property tax.

Land Owners Protest.

The Ministry of Economics published recently a study of possible methods of levying such a tax on land, factories and city houses. This provoked a storm of protest. Members of the Government and leading economists have already declared the scheme. Now the Landowners' League is campaigning against tax on that is "threatening the production of foodstuffs."

The opposition to Chancellor Wirth's taxation scheme is on many sides. It would overthrow the Cabinet were it not for the effect of the belief that the

COOPERATION IS URGED TO AID DISARM PARLEY

Inter-Parliamentary Union Sees Hope in United States.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 20.—Resolutions inviting members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to use every means possible to make the disarmament negotiations in Washington successful were adopted at the closing session of that body yesterday. The conference also discussed the League of Nations, Lord Weardale of Great Britain declaring that "thanks to the good will of America it may be possible to reach hopeful conclusions regarding effective help from the United States."

The conference also adopted a resolution introduced by Lord Weardale that it welcomed cordially the principle of an association of nations with the object of organizing the world for the maintenance of peace. The council of the conference will select the place for the next meeting.

MEXICAN KILLS SHERIFF

Another Los Angeles Official Wounded Attempting Arrest.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 20.—Under Sheriff Kelly of Ventura county was shot and killed and Sheriff A. D. Martin, also of Ventura, was seriously wounded to-day when they attempted to arrest a bandit at Owensmouth, Los Angeles county.

The Mexican escaped.

Five Million Dollars Worth of Liquor

IS ASSEMBLED IN THE BAHAMA ISLANDS DESTINED FOR THE UNITED STATES.

HOW THIS GREAT FLOOD OF LIQUOR IS COMING TO PORTS ALL ALONG THE ATLANTIC COAST WILL BE TOLD IN AN ARTICLE OF EXTRAORDINARY INTEREST

TO-MORROW in

THE NEW YORK HERALD